

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H. R. 3371) for the relief of Luther Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3372) for the relief of Luke Francis Brennan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 3373) for the relief of R. T. Boatright; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3374) granting a pension to John B. Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 3375) granting a pension to Bettie Lee Lomax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3376) granting a pension to Sarah Jane Clutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3377) for the relief of James M. DeWitt; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3378) granting a pension to Mary L. Bruner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3379) granting a pension to Mary E. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3380) granting a pension to Harry E. Duffield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3381) granting a pension to Raymond Jennings Ross; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHULTE: A bill (H. R. 3382) for the relief of Philipina Baca Klemencic; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 3383) for the relief of Alvah Holmes Mitchell; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3384) for the relief of Richard M. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3385) for the relief of Charles A. Cobb; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3386) granting an increase of pension to Addie Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3387) for the relief of Leonard A. Evans; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 3388) for the relief of Rachel (or Rose) Nussbaum Shildkraut; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of Benjamin Weisenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Jose O. Enslew; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3391) for the relief of Celia Gladstone; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3392) for the relief of Edward Cereghino (or Roberto); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 3393) for the relief of Herman Urist; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3394) for the relief of Minnie Urist; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3395) for the relief of J. H. Knott; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3396) for the relief of Baylor Hospital, Dr. F. M. Gilbert, and Dr. T. C. Gilbert; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 3397) for the relief of George H. Savage; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of Lois Lyon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOM: A bill (H. R. 3399) granting a pension to Susan VanPelt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 3400) granting a pension to Earl J. Stark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of Thomas J. Jackson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 3402) for the relief of Juliette Russell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3403) for the relief of Emma Retzer; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3404) granting a pension to Leonora Holloway; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WITHROW: A bill (H. R. 3405) granting a pension to Amanda M. Evert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

70. By Mr. BUCKLER of Minnesota: Petition of Emil Halvorson, chairman, and Andrew Dahlen, secretary, of the resolutions committee of Farmers Union, Local 128, of Detroit Lakes, Becker County, Minn., praying for the reinstatement of farmers and workers on Works Progress Administration works and, if it be necessary, to create new projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.

71. By Mr. BREWSTER: Petition of 300 citizens of Maine, favoring the provision of more nearly adequate old-age pensions through the medium of a transaction tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

72. Also, petition of 1,225 citizens of Maine, favoring the provision of more nearly adequate old-age pensions through the medium of a transaction tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

73. By Mr. BURDICK: House Concurrent Resolution A of the Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly, State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

74. Also, Senate Concurrent Resolution A of the Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly, State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Appropriations.

75. By Mr. COLDEN: Resolution adopted by the Metropolitan District Material Dealers' Association, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif., urging the extension of the Federal Housing Administration Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

76. By Mr. GOODWIN: Petition of Catskill Peace Group, Catskill, N. Y., urging the President and Congress to secure enactment of neutrality legislation laying mandatory embargoes on arms, munitions, and all materials essential for war purposes, and other provisions affecting neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

77. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Board of Library Commissioners, urging Congress to appropriate a fair support for the Surgeon General's library, etc.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

78. By Mr. LUCKEY of Nebraska: Memorial of the State Legislature of Nebraska, memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide Federal funds which may be loaned to farmers on the same basis as emergency drought feed loans of 1934-35; to the Committee on Appropriations.

79. By Mr. ROMJUE: Petition of representatives of Young Men's Christian Associations in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, calling upon the Members of the United States Senate and the National House of Representatives to lend their support to those measures affecting the peace of the world which are certain to be presented during the Seventy-fifth Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1937

(Legislative day of Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1937)

The Senate met at 11:45 o'clock a. m. on the expiration of the recess.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today being the 20th of January, the day prescribed by the twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the inauguration of the President and Vice President, the clerk will read the order adopted by the Senate yesterday.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That when the Senate concludes its business today it take a recess until 11:45 o'clock a. m. tomorrow; that upon convening at that hour the Senate proceed to the east front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the Senate stand adjourned until Friday noon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that there is nothing for the Senate to do except to carry out the

order which has just been read. The Chair is informed that the House of Representatives will first proceed to the inaugural platform, and the Senate will then follow. It is understood, therefore, that the Senate will form in the center aisle, as usual, at 11:50 a. m., and will then proceed through the corridors to the platform.

The Chair may suggest to the Senate that the seats occupied by the Senate and the House of Representatives have no cover over them, and it is advisable for Senators to take with them their overcoats and hats.

At 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a. m., the Senate, headed by the President pro tempore [KEY PITTMAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada] and the Secretary [Edwin A. Halsey] proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol and took the space assigned them on the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The House of Representatives, headed by the Speaker [WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD], and the Clerk [South Trimble] had preceded the Senate to the platform and taken the space assigned them on the right of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The Governors of the States were escorted to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and their aides, were escorted to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The diplomatic corps were escorted to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The members of the President's Cabinet were escorted to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, headed by the Marshal [Frank Key Green] and the Clerk [Charles Elmore Copley], were escorted to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them, the Chief Justice being seated immediately to the right and the Associate Justices being seated on the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The Vice President-elect of the United States [John N. Garner, of Texas] was escorted to the inaugural platform by the Joint Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, chairman, Senator JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, Senator FREDERICK HALE, Representative JOHN J. O'CONNOR, Representative ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, and Representative BERTRAND H. SNELL, the Joint Committee being headed by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate [Chesley W. Jurney] and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives [Kenneth Romney].

The Vice President-elect was seated immediately to the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The President-elect of the United States [Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of New York] was escorted to the inaugural platform by the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

The Chaplain of the Senate, the Reverend Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God and heavenly Father, Ruler and Guardian of the World; sanctify to the Nation the meaning of this hour that Thy people with one heart and mind may acknowledge their fealty to Thee.

Be with the President and the Vice President, as under Thee they renew their solemn pledges of devotion to their country's weal in the high and holy offices to which again they have been called; let the blessings of Thy bounteous goodness be upon them, upon the Congress, upon the Judiciary, and upon all who bear rule in our land.

In particular we beseech Thee for our President that, casting all his care upon Thee, he may feel underneath Thine everlasting arms. Touch Thou his lips that he may speak, in words of unshorn truth and never wearying kindness, Thy message for the healing of the nations, and hasten the day when men shall rise above all lesser things to those glorious heights where love shall weave a holy bond of

peace enduring till earth's shadows vanish in the Light of Light. Amen.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, administered to the Vice President-elect the oath of office prescribed by law, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter: So help you God?

The VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT. I do.

The Chief Justice of the United States [Charles Evans Hughes] administered to the President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution as follows:

You, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of your ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States: So help you God?

The PRESIDENT-ELECT. I, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States: So help me God.

Thereupon the President of the United States delivered the following inaugural address:

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

When 4 years ago we met to inaugurate a President, the Republic, single-minded in anxiety, stood in spirit here. We dedicated ourselves to the fulfillment of a vision—to speed the time when there would be for all the people that security and peace essential to the pursuit of happiness. We of the Republic pledged ourselves to drive from the temple of our ancient faith those who had profaned it; to end by action, tireless and unafraid, the stagnation and despair of that day. We did those first things first.

Our covenant with ourselves did not stop there. Instinctively we recognized a deeper need—the need to find through government the instrument of our united purpose to solve for the individual the ever-rising problems of a complex civilization. Repeated attempts at their solution without the aid of government had left us baffled and bewildered. For, without that aid, we had been unable to create those moral controls over the services of science which are necessary to make science a useful servant instead of a ruthless master of mankind. To do this we knew that we must find practical controls over blind economic forces and blindly selfish men.

We of the Republic sensed the truth that democratic government has innate capacity to protect its people against disasters once considered inevitable, to solve problems once considered unsolvable. We would not admit that we could not find a way to master economic epidemics just as, after centuries of fatalistic suffering, we had found a way to master epidemics of disease. We refused to leave the problems of our common welfare to be solved by the winds of chance and the hurricanes of disaster.

In this we Americans were discovering no wholly new truth; we were writing a new chapter in our book of self-government.

This year marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Constitutional Convention which made us a nation. At that Convention our forefathers found the way out of the chaos which followed the Revolutionary War; they created a strong government with powers of united action sufficient then and now to solve problems utterly beyond individual or local solution. A century and a half ago they established the Federal Government in order to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to the American people.

Today we invoke those same powers of government to achieve the same objectives.

Four years of new experience have not belied our historic instinct. They hold out the clear hope that government



within communities, government within the separate States, and government of the United States can do the things the times require, without yielding its democracy. Our tasks in the last 4 years did not force democracy to take a holiday.

Nearly all of us recognize that as intricacies of human relationships increase, so power to govern them also must increase—power to stop evil; power to do good. The essential democracy of our nation and the safety of our people depend not upon the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change or continue at stated intervals through an honest and free system of elections. The Constitution of 1787 did not make our democracy impotent.

In fact, in these last 4 years, we have made the exercise of all power more democratic; for we have begun to bring private autocratic powers into their proper subordination to the public's government. The legend that they were invincible—above and beyond the processes of a democracy—has been shattered. They have been challenged and beaten.

Our progress out of the depression is obvious. But that is not all that you and I mean by the new order of things. Our pledge was not merely to do a patchwork job with second-hand materials. By using the new materials of social justice we have undertaken to erect on the old foundations a more enduring structure for the better use of future generations.

In that purpose we have been helped by achievements of mind and spirit. Old truths have been relearned; untruths have been unlearned. We have always known that heedless self-interest was bad morals; we know now that it is bad economics. Out of the collapse of a prosperity whose builders boasted their practicality has come the conviction that in the long run economic morality pays. We are beginning to wipe out the line that divides the practical from the ideal; and in so doing we are fashioning an instrument of unimagined power for the establishment of a morally better world.

This new understanding undermines the old admiration of worldly success as such. We are beginning to abandon our tolerance of the abuse of power by those who betray for profit the elementary decencies of life.

In this process evil things formerly accepted will not be so easily condoned. Hard-headedness will not so easily excuse hard-heartedness. We are moving toward an era of good feeling. But we realize that there can be no era of good feeling save among men of good will.

For these reasons I am justified in believing that the greatest change we have witnessed has been the change in the moral climate of America.

Among men of good-will science and democracy together offer an ever-richer life and ever-larger satisfaction to the individual. With this change in our moral climate and our rediscovered ability to improve our economic order, we have set our feet upon the road of enduring progress.

Shall we pause now and turn our back upon the road that lies ahead? Shall we call this the promised land? Or, shall we continue on our way? For "each age is a dream that is dying, or one that is coming to birth."

Many voices are heard as we face a great decision. Comfort says, "Tarry a while." Opportunism says, "This is a good spot." Timidity asks, "How difficult is the road ahead?"

True, we have come far from the days of stagnation and despair. Vitality has been preserved. Courage and confidence have been restored. Mental and moral horizons have been extended.

But our present gains were won under the pressure of more than ordinary circumstance. Advance became imperative under the goad of fear and suffering. The times were on the side of progress.

To hold to progress today, however, is more difficult. Dulled conscience, irresponsibility and ruthless self-interest already reappear. Such symptoms of prosperity may become portents of disaster! Prosperity already tests the persistence of our progressive purpose.

Let us ask again: Have we reached the goal of our vision of that fourth day of March 1933? Have we found our happy valley?

I see a great nation, upon a great continent, blessed with a great wealth of natural resources. Its hundred and thirty million people are at peace among themselves; they are making their country a good neighbor among the nations. I see a United States which can demonstrate that, under democratic methods of government, national wealth can be translated into a spreading volume of human comforts hitherto unknown, and the lowest standard of living can be raised far above the level of mere subsistence.

But here is the challenge to our democracy: In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life.

I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day.

I see millions whose daily lives in city and on farm continue under conditions labelled indecent by a so-called polite society half a century ago.

I see millions denied education, recreation and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children.

I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions.

I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.

It is not in despair that I paint you that picture. I paint it for you in hope—because the nation, seeing and understanding the injustice in it, proposes to paint it out. We are determined to make every American citizen the subject of his country's interest and concern; and we will never regard any faithful law-abiding group within our borders as superfluous. The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

If I know aught of the spirit and purpose of our nation, we will not listen to Comfort, Opportunism, and Timidity. We will carry on.

Overwhelmingly, we of the Republic are men and women of good will; men and women who have more than warm hearts of dedication; men and women who have cool heads and willing hands of practical purpose as well. They will insist that every agency of popular government use effective instruments to carry out their will.

Government is competent when all who compose it work as trustees for the whole people. It can make constant progress when it keeps abreast of all the facts. It can obtain justified support and legitimate criticism when the people receive true information of all that government does.

If I know aught of the will of our people, they will demand that these conditions of effective government shall be created and maintained. They will demand a nation uncorrupted by cancers of injustice and, therefore, strong among the nations in its example of the will to peace.

Today we reconsecrate our country to long cherished ideals in a suddenly changed civilization. In every land there are always at work forces that drive men apart and forces that draw men together. In our personal ambitions we are individualists. But in our seeking for economic and political progress as a nation, we all go up, or else we all go down, as one people.

To maintain a democracy of effort requires a vast amount of patience in dealing with differing methods, a vast amount of humility. But out of the confusion of many voices rises an understanding of dominant public need. Then political leadership can voice common ideals, and aid in their realization.

In taking again the oath of office as President of the United States, I assume the solemn obligation of leading the American people forward along the road over which they have chosen to advance.

While this duty rests upon me I shall do my utmost to speak their purpose and to do their will, seeking Divine guidance to help us each and every one to give light to them that sit in darkness and to guide our feet into the way of peace.



Rt. Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan, D. D., of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., pronounced the following benediction:

Almighty God, Ruler of nations, we beseech Thee to bless the people of the United States. Keep them at peace among themselves and in concord with all other peoples. Cause justice and charity to flourish among them that they may all be enabled to live as persons created in Thine own image and likeness.

Do Thou bless abundantly our Chief Magistrate. Inspire his leadership. Grant him, O God of infinite wisdom and power, the light and the strength to carry through the great work that he has so well begun, and to pursue untiringly his magnificent vision of social peace and social justice. Through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The President and Vice President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Committee on Arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremonies.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY

After the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes, p. m.) the Senate, without returning to its Chamber, under the order entered on January 19 instant stood in adjournment until Friday, January 22, 1937, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Spera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Strong Son of God, Immortal Love, all that human nature has yearned for or thought to find is truly found in Thee; forever let our prayers go up and Thy blessings come down. May our President, Speaker, and the Congress have it deep in their breasts that the highest attainment of any nation or any man is to be one with Thee. Graciously bless them. Jealously proud of our country, may these Thy servants be quick to perceive, clear of judgment, wise in counsel, and always a friend of the friendless; with unfaltering courage may we move forward to serve and to sacrifice. Still the tumults, O Lord, of warring factions, wherever they are. Bind together all citizens of whatever race or religion, and with a common faith and zeal may they hasten the day when "man to man shall brother be" the world over. In Jesus' name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 19, 1937, was read and approved.

#### COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a report from that source.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### CHILD LABOR

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on January 13 I introduced House Resolution 62, which is a privileged resolution. My resolution was as follows:

That the Secretary of Labor is hereby directed to transmit forthwith to the House of Representatives all such information as may be available in the Department of Labor showing (a) the number of children (1) under the age of 16, (2) between the ages of 16 and 17, and (3) between the ages of 17 and 18, who during the calendar years 1935 and 1936 were gainfully employed or received their first regular employment certificates, and (b) the average hourly and average weekly earnings, and the average daily and average weekly hours, of such children in respect of their employment during such years in each State.

On Tuesday the chairman and members of the Committee on Labor very graciously granted me a hearing and at that

time showed me data from the Department of Labor which gave some of the information I desired. The Department of Labor did not have all the information that I wished. But the chairman of the Labor Committee and Mr. WELCH, the ranking minority member assured me that the chairman of the Committee, Mr. CONNERY, would later ask that all available information be inserted in the RECORD in order that it might be readily available to Members of the House.

This is satisfactory to me, and I therefore shall not call up the resolution. Instead, today I am introducing a resolution asking for a census of employed children of the ages of 18, 17, 16, and under, and the minimum wage in the different States. It seems obvious that this information will be very valuable in our effort to abolish child labor.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman from Massachusetts yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Very gladly.

Mr. CONNERY. As the gentlewoman knows, under instructions from our Committee on Labor, I asked the Department of Labor to send up the information which the gentlewoman from Massachusetts desired. They sent up some information with reference to a census which they had taken within the last few years and also what they had found out under the N. R. A. situation. It was not all the information that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts desired.

My committee also instructed me to ask the Secretary of Labor to give me a digest of the information already received and when this digest is received by the committee I shall ask unanimous consent to put it in the RECORD.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is very satisfactory, and I think the gentleman will agree that we all want a complete census. It seems amazing that they have so little on the subject at the Department of Labor. Later I shall ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD information concerning the number of States that have protective child-labor laws.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, as ranking minority member of the Committee on Labor I desire to commend the distinguished Representative from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] for having brought to the attention of Congress and the Committee on Labor this most important matter. It is regrettable there is not later data on this subject than 1930. I sincerely hope the Congresswoman will introduce a bill calling for a census and that the Congress will immediately pass it. It is very important at this time, due to the fact that the question of ratifying the proposed child-labor amendment is before a number of the States. I believe every Member of the House is desirous of immediate ratification of the child-labor amendment, which will serve a great humanitarian purpose.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain data regarding ratification by the 25 States that have ratified the child-labor amendment, as well as to certain data with respect to the States that have not ratified it, which was sent to me by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The data follows:

#### CHILD-LABOR-AMENDMENT STATUS JANUARY 21, 1937

States which have ratified and date of ratification:

Arizona: Ratification by resolution approved January 29, 1925.  
Arkansas: Ratification by resolution approved June 28, 1924.  
California: Ratification by resolution of January 8, 1925.  
Colorado: Ratification by resolution filed in office of secretary of state of Colorado on April 28, 1931.  
Idaho: Ratification by resolution of February 7, 1935.  
Illinois: Ratification by resolution of June 30, 1933.  
Indiana: Ratification by resolution of February 8, 1935.  
Iowa: Ratification by resolution of December 5, 1933.  
Kentucky: Ratification on January 13, 1937.  
Maine: Ratification by resolution approved December 16, 1933.  
Michigan: Ratification by resolution of May 10, 1933.  
Minnesota: Ratification by resolution approved December 14, 1933.  
Montana: Ratification by resolution approved February 11, 1927.